2008 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **MD-24, Teaford Meadows** Report Date: 6/5/09

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2008.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Three wells drawing from water deposits in fractured rock

Name & location of source(s): The wells are located within the Teaford Meadows Maintenance District

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the Teaford Meadows Wells in July 2002. While no contaminates exceeding current MCLs were found, the assessment identified sewer systems and possible influence from a nearby stream as having the potential for outside contamination. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Madera County Environmental Health Department, by visiting the State's State's website, www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/source_invo/source_index.htm, or by requesting a summary of the assessment from Environmental Health at (559) 675-7823.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are held at 9:00 a.m. each Tuesday, except the fifth Tuesday of any month, at the Board of Supervisors Chambers: 200 W 4th Street, Madera. Visit the County website, www.madera-county.com/supervisors/agenda.html for a copy of the agenda.

For more information, contact: Julio Padilla Phone: (559) 675-7817

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the Year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) – 2008	5	<5	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) – 2008	5	0.55	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/08	11.4	8.6 – 14.2	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/08	133.5	100 - 167	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	5/06	5.23	1.2 – 12.5	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	5/06	3.83	<1 – 8.6	20	.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	9 & 12/08	5.3	<2 – 13.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ppb)	9/08	15.3	13.2 – 17.3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	9/08	0.38	0.12 – 0.64	2	1	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	9/08	1.1	<2 – 2.1	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppb)	5/04	2.82	<0.5 – 4.0	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	9/08	13.3	6.4 – 20.1	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	5/05	126.67	<100 – 150	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	9/08	**115.5***	<20 – 231	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	5 & 9/08	221.7	120 – 380	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	9/08	4.9	1.1 – 8.6	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	9/08	230	190 – 270	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	9/08	0.2	0.1 – 0.2	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	5/05	1.03	<.05 – 3.0	5.0	.05	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

We are required to *monitor* your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Manganese was found at a level equal to the MCL of 50 ppb. The secondary standard for manganese was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, odor), the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. Violation of secondary MCLs do not pose a risk to public health and communities may choose whether or not to treat for them.

Summary Information

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, Well #2 does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continued to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

As shown by the above tables, the Teaford Meadows water system had no primary violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. Though we've learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.
In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements to the system. The costs may be reflected in the rate structure, because rate adjustments may be necessary in order to make these adjustments.

In August 2008, well #1 suffered a failure that caused excessive sand intrusion into the well. As a result of the well was taken off line. With this well off line and the continued fall of the water table due to a third year of drought, your system will have less water than in past years which makes conservation practices are extremely important this year. In October 2008, this district submitted a Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Application to solve and improve the water quality and quantity issues for this community. Additionally in February 2009 we applied for Federal Stimulus/Infrastructure Funds. Unfortunately the Federal Stimulus/Infrastructure Funds were not awarded for your district. If we qualify for the SRF, the funding will not be available for at least 1-2 years. We will continue to look into other funding sources, but will also be meeting with and working with community members and their representatives to resolve the water supply issues. Community participation is important as options and associated rates or assessments' will be discussed.

We hope you find this report informative and helpful. Please call our office if you have questions. The County of Madera works continuously to provide the best available water to every tap. We ask that you, our customers, help us protect our water resources. Water is the heart of our community, our way of life and our future.